

NOTICE.—Greenwood, by given to the non-residents and owners of land, lying in the north, formerly known by the name of Grant, and in the County of Maine, that they are committed to me, the undersigned, to collect the same in the respective sums in the following table.

No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.	No. of Acres.
1 100 4500	1 100 4500	1 100 4500
2 100 4500	2 100 4500	2 100 4500
3 100 4500	3 100 4500	3 100 4500
4 100 4500	4 100 4500	4 100 4500
5 100 4500	5 100 4500	5 100 4500
6 100 4500	6 100 4500	6 100 4500
7 100 4500	7 100 4500	7 100 4500
8 100 4500	8 100 4500	8 100 4500
9 75 3300	9 75 3300	9 75 3300

Taxes, and all necessary expenses are paid to me, the undersigned, the first day of each month of said land as above named, will then be sold at the Store of Enoch Cordell, of Greenwood, on said day in the afternoon.

JOHN SMALL, Collector.
March 25, 1828. 199

& EDMANDS,
STREET, BOSTON,
sale the following Valuable
BOOKS.

INTRODUCTION, to
Reading, in which are
the principal words of
uncertainty.—Stereotyped,
and ornamented with

AMERICAN READER, a
for Reading Speaking,
an authors, embracing
certain subjects of his-
tory, laws, natural and
of other branches of
learning.—Furnishing nu-
merous of American Eloquence:
at Chief the Head Quar-
Commander, the Seat in
on various occasions, the
the Bar, Stations of Li-
of the Muses, and
and Private Life.—Containing
ruse Pronunciation, and
impressive Gesture; to
in reading and speaking,
mind with religious, vir-
knowledge, designed for
—By Joseph Richardson,
3 dolls. doz.

merits of this book there
The subjects of the les-
selected; and the style
to the compiler's taste,
of the writers from
made. Useful informa-
instruction character-
contained in this vol-
of their respective au-
but no sentiment is in-
is worthy of an early
those who are advanc-
in life as Americans.

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HEAP.

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tail, as cheap as at any
States.

Machine for ruling paper,
manufacture account
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printed heads—or any
want, by sending their

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short notice.

highest price given for
sheep skins.

& LITTLE,
Exchange-Street, Portland.

t Nails and
BROWNE--
HART, PORTLAND,

the quality, price, and
ies, will give entire
Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163.

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who pay cash within
date of their subscrip-

at until all arrears are
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he shall always be
correct, he will not
for any error in any
the amount charged

OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1828.

No. 201.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COUSIN JOHN.
It has been on my mind for sometime to write you, and a little circumstance, the other day, seemed to give me a jog. As I was journeying, a short time since, I called the latter part of the day, to a country Store, to refresh myself and horse. I entered the shop and found the storekeeper alone, reading a tract. I bid my horse some oats, which were served up with great readiness, and the dish did not run over. In a few minutes a sage looking gentleman entered, and from the interchange I was convinced they were Brethren in the Christian Faith.

The fatigued laborer, who wore his large brimmed hat, with a Camblet Cloak, appeared quite unwell—had a bad cough, &c. After some little conversation, he inquired for smoking tobacco, and was served with a dollars worth. He then asked his brother if he had a little Cordial—was so unwell would like some, as he should be late home. In the same polite manner was well served as before. After a short dialogue our guest bade us good night.

I was now lead, Cousin John, to inquire who this gentleman was—and I learn from the store clerk that it was Elder — who had been on a mission—falling in with all the temperate societies which had been formed—and forming new ones. I further learned, his pay was seven dollars per day. My horse had now made the best of his oats, and I spoke a glass of grog—but our retailer told me he did not keep ardent spirits, since they began to form their temperate Societies—had a few Bitters, Snake Root and Gin—the Bitters were a real treat for me, being in the habit of a little Bitter. Now Cousin, to come to the point it made me think of the days when we used to go to market together from Clinton to Bangor—we carried our cold junk, called twice a day, and bought tea or coffee, for which we paid ten cents each, each time—twenty cents per day for tea and coffee.

You laughed at me for smoking, said it cost me ten cents per day, 10 You would not smoke, take 1-2 pint N. Rum and molasses—three cents, 3 Seeing this tobacco and cordial, made me think, Cousin John. Since the temperate societies have got all around us, I thought much about joining; yet think it well to watch. I last winter hired my neighbors, Bisbee and Clark, you know them very well, (very temperate men,) to get my wood, as they had before done. I formerly found them a pint of New England, with some molasses for the day, 10 this winter purchased a barrel of Cider very fine; at fifteen shillings—to the same they had free access. The cider was so pleasant they would make up from morning to night a gallon each, 10

Now, in short, Cousin, I have made my mind, to refrain from tea and coffee, which is a saving of twenty cents per day, 20 Smoking, 10 New England per day, 3

Hope you will write soon—we some expect Martha will be married in the spring. Yours till death, SETH STEADY.

Montrille, March 1828.
P. S. Cousin John, if you think this letter will do any good, you may send it to the printer.

MISCELLANY.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.
And wild and high the Cameron's gathering rose,
The war note of Lochiel, that Albion's hills Have heard; and heard too have her Saxons loes,
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills.
Byran.

Whoever, for the first time, may chance to pass through the village of Lexington, cannot but be impressed with a sort of local awe, as he approaches the field where the first blood was shed, one of the greatest revolutions the world ever saw. Of a still summer afternoon, when seen turning off from the road, with the whip in his hand, to read the inscription on the monument, of which he has just caught a glimpse among the trees. He enters the enclosure with a reverent attention. The tranquillity of the spot, the vicinity of the church, with which the green common is connected, and the bordering trees, which cast their long shadows on the granite pillars, all combine to make the scene, as it were, more sacred to a

eye catches the first lines of the inscription—

"Sacred to liberty and the rights of mankind. The freedom and independence of America."

A thrilling interest arises in his mind, as he proceeds to the names of the yeomen who gave up their lives on that momentous occasion, and are sleeping in the dust beneath his feet. His thoughts recur involuntarily to the alarming scene of war, which burst out upon that field sending horror and grief into the hearts of the inexperienced cottagers. Imagination pictures the ghastly countenances of the slain, and he seems to hear the wild shout of the conquerors, whose bayonets are reeking in their blood. He looks around for some loitering villager to give him an account of the place of battle, no circumstance of which, however trivial, but he will listen to with eagerness.

The rural town of Lexington contains less than two thousand inhabitants, yet possesses peculiar characteristics, which render it in some measure worthy to be the scene of the great event which distinguish it. All its citizens are agriculturists. Even in the earliest period of its history, before it became a township when the old town of Cambridge swallowed up all the neighboring territory, it was known by the name of "Cambridge Farms." This characteristic, joined with a healthy competence and equal distribution of property, led from its very settlement to principles of independence and liberty. This place has always been highly republican and patriotic; and considering its vicinity to the metropolis, and other confused trading towns, singularly distinguished for an universal equality of rank in society, and freedom from that offscouring of the human race, which loiter about the hills of the wealthy.

It is well known what excitement prevailed and spread unopposed among a social and united people, while the British troops were stationed in Boston, antecedent to the breaking out of the revolutionary war. Our fathers had time to consider what they were about to attempt, and to fortify their minds with cool determination. Children gathered closely around their parents; mothers grew pale for apprehension, but our fathers beheld them with a quiet, though firm and unshaken aspect. They beheld the gathering of mighty clouds, whose effects they could not wholly foresee, yet the language of their hearts was, "Let it come." The air of this wide romantic land breathes liberty.—The wolf and the catamount of our forest, and the bison robed Indian have taught it to us. Our ancestors marked not their age with the character of adventure, and ploughed not the distant ocean, to plant us here in servitude.

At dead of the night which preceded the battle of Lexington, 800 British grenadiers and regulars leaped silently into boats, crossed over Charles River Bay to Lechmere point, and with great wariness and expedition, struck across through bushes and marsh mud, to gain the high road which led to Lexington and Concord. But the vigilant colonists were not unapprised of their motions. As soon as a regular had leaped into a boat, a fleet horse was in the wind to carry the alarm into the country. Suddenly the sleeping hills re-echoed to the clang of the church bell; shrill war notes whistled among the valleys, and the gloominess of night gave wild presentiment of more gloomy reality.—Then was the time for the dark spirits to arouse its sleeping energies. The cottager awakes and fancies that he already hears the clang of arms, and the ruthless shout of the fierce grenadier, as he rushes to sheath his bayonet in the bodies of his wife and children.—He springs from his couch, buckles on his leathern girdles, already supplied with ammunition of death and grasps his faithful musket; then turning to cast a look, perhaps the last, upon his wife and children, their faces pale with emotion, and more anxious for him than themselves, strengthen the nerves of his resolution. They cling to him: he conjures them to be quiet, and he will defend them, and rushes from his cottage.

The drum is heard which calls him to the field. By the light of the moon he hastens thither. The night is still again—no sound of the enemy is heard—an awful suspense ensues. Soon, however, horses' hoofs are heard—a breathless courier arrives announcing the near approach of 1500 of the enemy. And what could fifty militia yeomen, drawn up in battle array on the field of Lexington, think of doing with 1500 British infantry by thus boldly intercepting their progress, while not another one of their countrymen had taken up arms or even shed a drop of English blood? What

but an utter recklessness of life, an enthusiastic ardor to be first in their country's defence, a mad determination to thwart the first encroachment of tyranny, heightened by the midnight scene and the sudden outrage of a mercenary foe, could have induced them to take such a stand? Yet it was well. Now that the mighty struggle is over, which made us free, we applaud such ready and Spartan spirit. Such promptness and daring in our fathers to go forward and resist, like the band of Leonidas, the first approaches of oppression.

Parker, their captain, charged them to keep their ground and not to give the first fire. "Let us not," said he, "begin the quarrel; but if they will have war, here let it be determined. Let them prick a vein of us if they dare.—Should we fall, it is no common cause; on no trifling occasion. We shall be revenged." The enemy were now within one hundred rods, and their bright arms were just seen glimmering in the moonlight. They had heard the war-drum of the villagers, halted, charged their pieces, and were now coming up in double quick time. What could have been their thoughts on thus discovering this handful of yeomen quietly drawn up in silent and motionless array on the open field to meet them, notwithstanding all the wariness and expedition of their march from the metropolis under cover of the night? The enemy came up shouting to within ten rods of the shrinking villagers. "Disperse, you rebels!" bellowed out an English colonel, with his opprobrious appellations, firing his pistol at them, brandishing his broadsword, and in the same breath ordering his foremost ranks to fire. The first platoon fired over the heads of the villagers, who still remained silent and undismayed. A second more general discharge was made directly among them—seven Americans fell to the earth.—The rest broke and dispersed with a retreating fire, which, however, only wounded a few of the enemy. The British kept up the fire as long as they could see one to fire at.

"After the first fire," says J. Munroe, one of the surviving villagers, "I tho't and so stated to E. Munroe, who stood next to me on the left, that they had fired nothing but powder; but on the second firing, Munroe said that they had fired something more than powder, for he had received a wound in his arm; and now," said he, "I'll give them the contents of my gun." We then both took aim at the main body of the British troops,—the smoke prevented our seeing any thing but the heads of some of their horses—and discharged our pieces. After the second fire of the British troops I distinctly saw J. Parker struggling on the ground, with his gun in his hand, apparently attempting to load it. In this situation, the British came up, run him through with a bayonet, and killed him on the spot. After I had fired the first time, I retreated about ten rods, and then loaded my gun a second time with two balls; and on being at the British, the strength of the charge took off about a foot of my gun barrel." (Hist. Battle of Lexington, by E. Phinney.) The conquerors, on gaining the field and thus opening the flood gates of the revolutionary war, drew up on the battle ground fired a volley, and gave three huzzas, and soon after were on the highway again for Concord. The villagers closed warily upon their rear, and made prisoners of six regulars, who loitered behind.

On the return of the enemy from Concord, in the afternoon of the same day, the vanquished villagers had completely rallied, and with the yeomanry of all the surrounding towns, took them at much better advantage than in the morning, plying in flank and rear, from stone wall ramparts, and the trunks of trees, in the true Indian style. Their fire was continual and deadly, yet would have been much more so, had not Lord Percy reinforced the enemy from Boston, with one thousand men and some field pieces. These now roared against the Americans. Houses were pillaged and in flames, and women and children, hurried away to the woods. The royal forces collected on a commanding hill about a mile below the church, recruited themselves there, and by night succeeded in reaching Bunker hill. Forty-nine Americans fell in this battle, and sixty-five of the British. It was not great in profusion of blood, but only for the occasion on which it was fought, and the circumstances which attended it.

It has been said by one of our first orators, that when our country shall have grown mightier in future times, and national history shall have poured out its tomes, and the dusk of antiquity shall have begun to gather round and consecrate the leading events of her earliest establishment, when our children's chil-

dren shall have multiplied, this battle will be compared to that of the Spartans of Leonidas, and Lexington and Thermopylae will be pronounced together. But, although this may be too much for the present, even in the warm panegyrics of the offspring of the patriots who fell on this occasion, yet there is certainly a similarity in the two events.

The British foe did not indeed equal the millions of Xerxes, yet came like them from a distant country to enslave a free people, who were inferior in wealth and numbers. Leonidas and his little band marched forth boldly and alone to battle, first to resist the mighty intruder and give him a sample of the freeborn character of those he was about to cope with. These heroes made a bloodier and longer resistance against the proud invaders, than the yeomanry of Lexington, yet they were enabled to do so from the peculiar advantage of their situation in the narrow pass, while the latter met their foe in the open fields. Leonidas and his band were all slain, except one man; and if Parker and his band of yeomen were not all strewn upon their native soil, it was not that they did not sufficiently expose themselves, were not sufficiently daring, or that the bright bayonets, which were levelled against their unshrinking ranks, were not sufficiently numerous, or that the bullets, which whistled about their ears, were not sufficiently plentiful. Some of the veterans who composed this remarkable band, are yet living with their offspring upon the soil which they then so bravely defended. I have often listened to the tales of this and other scenes of revolutionary warfare. There is one very old lady, living now in the same bevel-roofed house, on the highway to Concord, about a mile above the village, which she dwelt in on the day of the battle, who has often amused me with an account of her adventures on that occasion. I do not mention her in context with those age-worn veterans to diminish aught of their martial character, but merely to illustrate a little further the scene in which they acted.

"I heard the guns," says she, "a about day-break, but being unapprehensive of danger, did not, like most of our neighbors, move off for fear of the enemy; especially as my father was confined to his bed of a severe sickness, so that in fleeing from the house we must leave him behind, which I could not consent to. Our domestics had already absconded we know not whether. I, therefore, and my husband, who on account of a certain indisposition, was incapacitated for military service, remained in the house with our father, while the enemy passed; which they did without offering us any injury. I remember well, their exact order, red coats, glittering arms, and appalling numbers.—Some time after, on their arrival at Concord, a report of musketry was once more heard, and in broken and incessant volleys. It was a sound of death to us. All now was trepidation, fever, and rushing to arms; women and children bewildered and scouring across the fields. With much ado, we succeeded in yoking our oxen and getting father on his bed into an ox-cart, and thus moving him off as carefully as we could to a neighbor's house, at a considerable distance from the highway, on which we expected the enemy to return. Before leaving the house, I secured some of the most valuable of my effects, putting my large looking glass between two feather beds, and fastening all the windows and doors.—The house we carried father to, had been already vacated, and here I was left alone with him. The dreadful sound of approaching guns was still ringing in my ears. Bewildered and affrighted, I betook myself into the house cellar, there to await my fate. Occasionally, I ventured to peep out to discover the approach of the enemy. After remaining some time in this dreadful state of fear and suspense, I at last discovered the enemy coming down a long hill on the highway, partly upon a run and in some confusion, being closely beset by 'our men' in flank and rear.—The terrific array of war soon came fully into view, and as soon passed off again from before my eyes, like a horrid vision, leaving only a cloud of smoke behind and the groans of the dying, who were strewn in its wake.

"After the rattle of musketry had grown somewhat weaker from distance, and my heart became more relieved of its apprehensions, I resolved to return home. But what an altered scene began to present itself, as I approached the house; garden walls thrown down—my floors trampled upon, each and herbage covered with the marks of hurried footsteps. The house had been broken open, and on the door step—awful spectacle—there lay a British soldier dead, on his face, though yet warm, in his blood, which was still trickling from a bullet hole through his vitals. His bosom and his pockets were stuffed with my effects which he had been pillaging, having broken into the house thro' a window. On entering my front room I was horror struck. Three mangled soldiers lay groaning on the floor and weltering in their blood, which had gathered in large puddles about them. 'Beat out my brains, I beg of you,' cried one of them; a young Briton, who was dreadfully pierced with bullets, through almost every part of his body, and relieve me from this agony."

You will die soon enough, said I, with a revengeful pique. A grim Irishman, shot through the jaws, lay beside him, who mangled his groans of desperation with curses on the villain who had so wounded him. The third was a young American, employing his dying breath in prayer. A bullet had passed through his body, taking off in its course the lower part of his powder-horn. The name of this youthful patriot was J. Haywood, of Acton. His father came and carried his body home; it now lies in Acton grave-yard. These were the circumstances of his death: being ardent and close in the pursuit, he stopped a moment at our well to slake his thirst. Turning from the well, his eye caught that of the Briton, whom I saw lying dead on the door-step, just coming from the house with his plunder. They were about a rod from each other. The Briton knew it was dead for him to turn, and the American scorned to shrink. A moment of awful suspense ensued when both simultaneously levelled their muskets at each other's heart; fired and fell on their faces together. My husband drew the two Britons off on a sled, and buried them in one of our pastures where they now lie, beneath a pine tree which has grown up out of their grave. The Irishman was the only one of the three that survived.—Harvard Register.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The roof of the Royal Brunswick Theatre, which was of iron, fell in on the 28th of February, during the rehearsal of Guy Rannering. Upwards of 100 persons were buried in the ruins, and it is supposed between 60 and 70 lives have been lost—about 50 bodies were still under the rubbish, and some of them alive. On the 1st of March a great number of bodies were dug out, one of whom is living.

MORGAN FOUND.—The editor of the N. Y. Evening Post says he has seen and conversed with the capt. of a ship from Smyrna, who states that there is now living in that place, an American, who is undoubtedly, the mysterious Capt. Morgan. He arrived there from Boston about 18 months before, with considerable money, and immediately turned Turk, but he was robbed by his new found brethren. He was very anxious to return to the United States. Morgan has been found too often, to have this story believed.

Two children of Mr. Jacob Hart, of Hartwick, N. J. died on the 3d inst. from being badly burnt. The house had taken fire while their father and a hired man was at a little distance from it, and they were left alone in the house, the mother being absent on a visit. Mr. Hart rescued them as quickly as possible, but they lived a short time after. Mr. H. was also badly burnt.

Some years ago a witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken: the witness hesitated until he riveted the attention of the whole court on him; then fixing his eye earnestly on the judge, began—"May it please your honor you lie, and steal, and get your living by cheating!" The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed "turn to the jury, sir, if you please."

A schooner, of about 30 tons, was stolen from a wharf, at Providence, on Monday evening last, and had not been heard of on Wednesday evening.
N. E. Palladium.

SHOCKING.—Died in Providence, Martha Snow, aged 33. She was laid on her bed drunk about noon on Thursday and was found dead on Saturday morning. Two children, 4 and 6 years of age, slept those two nights in the same bed.

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT to cede to the United States, the jurisdiction of certain tracts of land.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That there be, and hereby is ceded to the United States of America the jurisdiction of the several tracts of land, in Saco and Biddeford, in the county of York, hereinafter described to wit: First, beginning on Gordon's Lower Point, so called, at the bank of Saco River at high water mark, and at the termination of the Arm of the Pier, thence running north twenty five degrees west by the Pier one hundred and forty feet to the channel of the River; thence east ten degrees north seventy five feet by said Pier; thence south forty five degrees east one hundred and seventy feet to the bank of said River at high water mark; thence westerly by said bank to the first bound. Second, Beginning at Gordon's upper point, so called, in Biddeford, at the bank of the Saco River at high water mark, and at the termination of the Arm of the Pier, thence running north forty degrees east by the front of the Peir ninety five feet; thence south sixty degrees east by the said Pier sixty five feet; thence south twenty five feet to a high rock; thence southwesterly to the first bound. Third, Beginning on Lissell's Point, so called, in Biddeford at the bank of Saco River at high water mark, thence running east by south nineteen feet; thence east southeast thirty three feet; thence southeast half south forty five feet; thence south southwest twenty three feet; thence southwest by west twenty feet; thence west by south seventeen feet; thence northwest to the first bound. Fourth, Beginning on Gray's Point, so called, in Biddeford at the bank of said River at high water mark and at the termination of the Arm, thence running north ten degrees west by the said Pier, forty four feet to the front of the Pier next the channel of the River; thence north seventy degrees east eighty four feet; thence south ten degrees east sixty feet to the ledge of rocks at the shore; thence westerly by the shore to the first bound. Fifth, Beginning at Pattern's Point, so called, in Biddeford, at a high ledge of rocks on the shore at high water mark and at the termination of the Pier, thence running north twenty eight degrees east by said Pier, forty feet; thence north eighty degrees east, eighty three feet; thence south forty five degrees east, by said Pier, twenty two feet; thence westerly by the shore to the first bound. Sixth, Beginning at a high ledge of rock on the shore of said river at high water mark, on Gordon's Point, so called, in Saco, thence running west by the Pier thirty feet, thence south by said Pier, forty two feet, thence south fifteen degrees east forty two feet; thence east to the shore at high water sixty feet; thence northerly by the shore to the first bound; being the same tracts on which the United States have erected Piers for the safe navigation of the Saco River. Seventh, a tract of land called Little Mark Island, at the entrance of Harpswell sound, in the county of Cumberland, containing about one acre.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this state shall have concurrent jurisdiction, in and over, each of the aforesaid tracts, shores and Piers herein before granted, so far, as that all civil and criminal processes, issued under the authority of this State or any officer thereof, may be executed on any part of the said granted premises or in any building that may be erected thereon in the same way and manner as if the jurisdiction had not been granted as aforesaid. [Approved by the Governor, Jan. 15, 1823.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22.

STRAW PAPER.—We have, in our possession, a specimen of paper manufactured at Lewis's paper mill, near Meadville, Pa from oat straw. Its texture is finer than common wrapping paper, for which, we conceive, it will answer as an excellent substitute. It is, like many other excellent improvements in domestic manufactures, the result of accident, the discoverer taking the hint from the circumstance of observing the oat straw at the bottom of the leach tub, after the ash had been removed, in a glutinous and adhesive state. We should not be surprised if this circumstance should excite in the manufacture of good writing paper from the same material. The inventor has obtained letters patent, which we have but little doubt will warrant him a fortune.

MONTPELIER, April 23.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 21st inst. Mr. James Lawrence, of Middlebury, mounted his horse, and attempted to take up his loaded mill, which stood by a pile of shingles. The back caught in the mill, and discharged the contents into his left side, by the side ribs, which pressed out on the same side, near the neck. He was precipitated from his horse, but got up and walked about forty feet, to his door, and fell and expired, without a groan, leaving a wife in poor health, and three small children, to mourn his untimely death.

Upwards of \$300 have been obtained in Rochester, in behalf of the Greeks.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 8, 1828.

At a meeting of Republican delegates from the several towns in Oxford electoral district held at Norway on the 30th April, 1828, pursuant to previous notice—

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Levi Hubbard, and organized by electing the Hon. ELIAS STOWELL, of Paris, Chairman, and Hon. REUEL WASHBURN, of Livermore, Secretary.

A Committee of five were chosen to examine the credentials of Delegates, who report that the following towns are represented as follows, to wit:

Paris, Levi Hubbard, Elias Stowell, Amos, Joshua Parsons, Otis Nelson. Livermore, Reuel Washburn, George Bates. Hebron, Saml H. King, Simon Perkins. Norway, Nathl Bennett, William Parsons. Greenwood, Noah Toss, William Noyes. Harrison, Isaac Bolster, Chas Washburn. Turner, George French, I. Bonney, Jr. Buckfield, James Perry, Tobias Ricker. Sweden, Benja Webber, Calvin Powers. Hiram, Peleg Wadsworth, Jr., J. Bucknell. Fryeburg, Stephen Chase, Henry Hawkins. Lewiston, Dan Reel, W. R. Blissell. Albany, Aaron Cummings, T. Hutchinson. Lovell, Benjamin Wyman, John Gordon. Sumner, Simeon Barrett, James Hearsay. Brownfield, Timothy Gibson. Waterville, J. Whitman, J. B. Eastman. Green, Moses Sprague, Aaron Daggett. Fryeburg Academy Grant, David McKeen. Willon, Charles Morse. Dixfield, James M. Williams.

On motion of the Hon. Levi Hubbard, voted that a committee of nine be appointed to draft an address and resolves, and report the same to the Convention.

Levi Hubbard, Reuel Washburn, Chas Morse, Stephen Chase, Dan Reed, George French, Joshua Parsons, Simeon Barrett, and Timothy Gibson, were appointed said Committee.

Voted to adjourn till half past one o'clock, P. M.

Met agreeably to adjournment, when the Committee reported the following address and resolves, which were unanimously accepted:

To the people of Oxford electoral District:

The right to assemble publicly and peacefully for the purpose of deliberating upon measures which are calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and with a view to aid in the election of a chief magistrate, who is believed to be deserving the confidence of a grateful people, has never been denied in a free government, and we do not think it necessary to offer an apology, for addressing you at this time.—The result of the next Presidential election cannot be viewed with indifference, by the intelligent and independent electors of this district. The happiness and prosperity of the whole country are involved in it. So far as opinions may be formed from the "signs of the times," there is no probability of more than two competitors, at the next election, for that highly responsible office, and in making your selection, we have no doubt, you will judge candidly and justly, touching the merits and qualifications of the two candidates. We have no disposition to detract from the hard earned fame of General Jackson, although we are compelled by a high sense of duty, to oppose his elevation to that office. He has done much for his country, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance. If he had been less aspiring the multitude of his errors and faults would have been forgotten. But having placed himself before the people as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the nation, his acts whether public or private, so far as they shew him to be suitable, or unsuitable, qualified or not qualified for that elevated situation, are public property, and we have a right to use them accordingly. We shall not undertake to give a history of the numerous doings which have disgraced his private life, or describe the manner by which he secured to himself the wife of another. We leave that to his particular friends, and when they have excused and extenuated his conduct in those particulars, to the extent of their ingenuity, they cannot avoid the effect, which such acts will have, and ought to have upon the suffrages of a moral and religious people.

We object to him, because he has never given evidence of distinguished talents as a civilian and statesman. Opportunities have been offered him, but he has always shrunk from the discharge of any trust which would require such qualifications. Why did he refuse a place in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet? Why did he decline the trust of Minister and envoy extraordinary to Mexico? Why did he resign his seat in the Senate of the United States? He certainly ought to be willing to serve his country in any situation where he could be useful. But it is believed, that no candid man, will doubt that he had strong and deep convictions, that in either of those offices, we could not meet the expectations of his friends, that he could not sustain the high reputation which a fortunate battle had given him. We object to him, because we believe it would be dangerous that a man of his temper and disposition, and very limited acquirements, should be placed at the head of this government. We should have the most fearful apprehensions from the administration of any man, who, when invested with authority, has ever manifested a disposition to make his own arbitrary

will the rule of his conduct, alike disregarding the rights of others, and the supreme law of the land.

Is it not perfectly ridiculous that the friends of General Jackson should undertake to ride him into office, under the pretence that he is the republican candidate? In 1824, the leading Paper in this State, which is now so warmly engaged in his favor, viewed with horror the idea of making General Jackson President. Said the Eastern Argus, "he might have been a useful man in ancient Rome, had he lived in some of her troubled times, and been appointed Dictator to guide and govern her precarious destinies, or he might have been useful in modern Mexico, where it is said they are now calling for a supreme Dictator to combine and give energy to the distracted powers of the country. But the General in our apprehension, is not the man to take the lead under our refined system of government and our well regulated code of laws." Is he better qualified for the office of President now than he was then? Is he more Republican? Has there been any change in his principles or disposition? If not, how shall we account for the extraordinary zeal which is excited in his favor at the present time? Does it all proceed from pure patriotism, and love of country? Why do we hear such a hue and cry about the extravagant and unnecessary expenditures of Government? They are all authorized by Congress, and it is well known that the President cannot control them. But in our apprehension it is not difficult to discover the cause from which originated the Jackson party. Is there not "a more hungry swarm," most anxiously waiting to succeed the present incumbents in all the important offices under the United States government, and is not this the main spring which has produced all the opposition to the present Administration?

When a change of rulers is contemplated, nothing can be more just than that reasonable satisfaction should be given, that the whole country will be benefited by it. Have you had this satisfaction? It seems to us impossible that any candid and intelligent man who honestly and heartily approved of the administration of President Monroe, should be dissatisfied with the present Administration. The same general and enlightened policy has been pursued, the country has been prospered, and peace preserved with all nations.—Where then is the necessity for a change? President Adams has always been distinguished for his preeminent talents and prudence. He possessed the confidence in a high degree, of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. The two latter have recently expressed their high regard for his services. And is President Adams to be put down by the idle declamation that he is not a Republican, not the Republican candidate.—We challenge his enemies to point us to a single official act, since he entered upon the duties of his office, that is anti-Republican. But it is said he is supported by Federalists. Be it so. Is not General Jackson supported by Federalists? Was not President Monroe supported by Federalists? Was not Governor Parry supported by Federalists? Is not Governor Lincoln, at the present time, receiving the almost undivided support of the federal party, (if there be any such) in this State? And for that reason are you prepared to denounce and run him down, to make room for some disoriented demagogue, who shall claim the exclusive right to the popular and endearing name of republican? The argument is too simple to be reasoned from seriously. If President Adams has administered the government well, it seems to us that he has a claim upon the people, according to the usages of the country, for a reelection. It has been so considered on former occasions, and sure we are, if the government is now in safe hands, we cannot do better than endeavor to keep it there.

On an occasion like the one on which we are convened, it cannot be expected that we should go into a very minute examination of the qualifications of the candidates proposed. Nor at this time do we conceive it necessary, in as much as their merits have hitherto been fully discussed.

We ask nothing of passion; we invoke not the aid of prejudice, but on the contrary we deprecate their influence.—Our reliance, under God, is, on the honest and judicious exercise of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That entertaining sentiments of esteem and respect for the high attainments, devoted patriotism, and distinguished public services of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and viewing the measures of his administration as tending to promote the peace, honor and best interest of our country, we cordially approve his nomination, and will use our best endeavors to promote his reelection to the office of President of these United States.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President, and recommend him as a person eminently qualified to discharge the duties of that responsible station.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. Thomas Fillebrown, and Simon Newell, as candidates for Electors at large from this State.

Resolved, That the Hon. Levi Hubbard, of Paris, be recommended to the several towns in this electoral District, as a suitable candidate for an Elector of President and Vice-President, at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Sec-

retary, and published in the newspapers friendly to the National Administration in this State.

ELIAS STOWELL, Chairman.

Attest, REUEL WASHBURN, Secretary.

Voted, that the several towns and plantations in this congressional District, be requested to send Republican Delegates, to a Convention to be convened at Paris, on Wednesday following the second Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Member of Congress, at the next election. Also that the several towns and plantations of Oxford County be requested to send Delegates as aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Senators in said County, at the next election, and that each incorporated town be requested to send two Delegates, and each plantation one Delegate.

WINTER WHEAT.—We have the pleasure to inform the farmers in this County and elsewhere, that William Reed, Esq. of this town, is about making arrangements to procure some of the white flint wheat, from the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. and that he will receive orders for procuring it, and have it delivered at Portland, in season for sowing this season. We hope farmers will embrace this favorable opportunity to introduce this kind of wheat into this part of the country, as there can be but very little doubt, that it will prove very beneficial, both as it regards labor and productivity.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON. In the last COMPANY GAZETTE, alias OXFORD PROBATE GENERAL ADVERTISER, published by nobody knows whom, at the seat of Jacksonism in this County, videlicet, on Paris Hill, I noticed a pretended communication, headed "A SIGN IN OXFORD," got up for the purpose of ridiculing a number of respectable Gentlemen who, on the 19th, met at Fullers Tavern, for the purpose of choosing a Delegate, from the Town of Paris, to attend the Convention to be held at Norway on the 30th April.

The piece was evidently written by some green eyed Sphenetic who had plucked a pen from a Vulture's wing, and taken his ink from the gall of an Adder, that he might give full vent to his malignity against the friends of the Administration.

I am happy to say Sir, that, although I live some distance from Paris, I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with the two Gentlemen named in that Communication, as the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting alluded to, and that if they are a sample of the rest, and the meeting was small in numbers, it was indeed large in point of respectability.

The writer may be assured that no "very extraordinary stress will ever be laid upon the character and doings of that caucus." It is well known throughout this County, that Paris Hill is the Grand Focus of Jacksonism in the County, and it would indeed be extraordinary if there were not in the immediate neighborhood of this focus, a large majority of "Heretics," especially, considering the clamour and vilifying abuse which is constantly emanating therefrom, against the Administration and its friends.

I have no doubt, however, but that there are many, very many, honest-minded men in that town, who are in truth, men for the present administration, and decidedly opposed to the vain pretensions of Andrew Jackson; and moreover, many who would rather remain tacit on the subject of the Presidential Election, than to come into collision with a set of unprincipled men, whose hatred, violence and vengeance, they would prefer not to move.

It, on the whole, is matter of surprise, that so large a number as 20, or even 14 "respectable and good citizens," and that too, even on Saturday afternoon, should have assembled so near the hot bed, merely for the purpose of choosing a Delegate. If notice of the meeting had been public and general, it was all sufficient; it was certainly evidence ample of that open, and honest, and fair conduct, which I hope will ever be a moving principle among the supporters of correct government, legitimate order, and of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A DEMOCRAT.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

In answer to certain questions put by Sir Robert Wilson, in the House of Commons, March 22, Mr. Peel stated that the English Government would abide by the treaty of 6th July, and that no notice (official, of course,) had been received of war having been declared by Russia against Turkey. It is very certain, therefore, that unless the Sultan submits to the dictation of the Allies (and the accounts from Bucharest state that his resolution is unyielding,) England, in abiding by this treaty, must necessarily join in hostilities against Turkey. But if the reports (by the William Thompson) be confirmed, that Russia has picked a quarrel with Turkey on her own account, with the intention of marching to Byzantium, how will the successor to Lord Goderich make out to abide by the treaty of July, without facilitating the progress of the ambitious and aspiring Czar? As to the moderation of Russia, we have no faith in it: her prize is before her—her legions impatiently fingered by the banks of the Pruth—and nothing but imperative fear will stay the advance of the Autocrat. That fear must be founded on the opposition

of England: and how can it be founded on Russia, unless it be by the Treaty of Turkey? And how can she assist Turkey, if the Sultan be immovable on the subject of Grecian independence?

From the subjoined accounts, taken by the *Huailton*, it is yet doubtful whether the Russian Army has actually crossed the Pruth; at all events, if it will not take them long to do so, and they will, unless *Wellington* can make some very cogent arguments to restrain the Emperor, urged on, as he is, by his fierce and singular brother *Constantine*, and by the general desire of his people.

N. Y. M. C. C.

LONDON, Saturday, March 22. The Gazette de France contains communications from Vienna to the 11th inst., the object of which is to diminish the apprehension generally entertained of an immediate war. A list effort is said to have been made by the Allies, and after some conferences between the Russian and French Ambassadors and Lord Dudley in London, a Courier is stated to have been sent to Constantinople, with a fresh application in behalf of Greece, and with an understanding that no executive measure should be adopted against the Porte until the Divan should have given its answer.

This has given us a strong proof of the pacific disposition of Russia, who, although suffering severely from the closing of the Bosphorus, was not unwilling to postpone an appeal to arms, at a moment when that appeal seemed certain of proving successful and decisive. It is admitted, however, that although the personal sentiments of the Sultan were favorable, yet the Reis Effendi had made a fresh communication to the European ministers still residing at Paris, declaring that new negotiations were out of the question as long as the Rebels (the Greeks) should not consent to submit.

Every hour of delay enables the Turkish van to collect additional strength and to fortify the right bank of the Danube. It is therefore evident that immediate hostilities would render the success of the Russian arms more certain.

An article from Paris justly contradicts the report that Prince Metternich was coming to that capital; and ridicules the idea of the Prime Minister of Austria running after administrations that might cease to exist before his arrival. The same article contends that the advance of the Russians to the Danube would be a natural consequence of the conferences at Akerman and no violation of the treaty of the 6th July. It also shows that it must produce a powerful diversion in favor of Greece, but admits that if the Danube were crossed, the July treaty would be infringed and set at naught. It appears doubtful whether the Principalities will become the Theatre of War, as the Prince of Wallachia had received from Constantinople and published an assurance of the Sultan, that even in case of actual conflict, the two principalities should never be invaded, attacked or overrun by French troops.

With respect to these "communications" and on *ditto* from Vienna, it must be remembered, that they come from a capital where a Metternich, artfully, and double-dealing, is Minister. On the subject of warlike preparations, the London Courier says:—

"The preparations of France, according to the Paris papers, are upon a larger scale than it was at first imagined. Hence it has been conjectured that she has some designs upon Egypt, which we believe, we may safely and positively contradict. Neither troops, nor stores, nor artillery, have yet sailed from Toulon, and it should seem as if both France and England waited for some reply to despatches sent off to the Russian government. Meanwhile Turkey is carrying on her defensive preparations. Bosnia is to furnish her contingent of 25,000 men to be assembled on the plains of Adrianople towards the end of March. Servia has been required to furnish hers; but she claims the privilege of arming only for her own defence. The strong fortresses on the Danube, Silistria, Rusevo, Jassova, Isakta, &c. have been supplied with all necessary. Austria is reinforcing her troops on the side of Servia, though she is still laboring to prevent war. It is said that if the Russians pass the Pruth, they will remain for a time in Moldavia, to wait the result of the last preparations which will then be made to the Porte by Austria, France and Russia.

LONDON, March 23. The Gazette de France of Tuesday arrived last night by express. It will be seen by the following extracts that Austria has not relinquished the task which she has successfully performed for the last five years, and that her efforts to prevent the breaking out of war in the East were incessant. Its interference seems to have had the effect of obtaining a promise from the Russian Emperor that his troops should not penetrate beyond Moldavia until after fresh proposals should have been made to the Porte in the name of Austria, France and Russia; England being most unaccountably left out of the question. Although war may not be prevented by this measure, it may delay its commencement a little."

how can it be... unless it be by... how can it be... unless it be by...

N. Y. M. C. C. Saturday, March 22. The French contains...

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London, March 20. to the 18th inst. and France of Tuesday an express. It will be given extracts that he finished the task which he performed for the and that her efforts to out of war in the the effect of obtaining the Russian Empire should not penetrate after French prince been made to the e of Austria, France and being most unce-

A REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

The original cause of smut in wheat, is easily discerned and explained. It is found in the effect of heat generated in the grain at the time, and immediately following its being harvested. As a demonstration of this, let two bundles of wheat be gathered, the seed of which shall have been perfectly pure; bind one up, either not fully ripe or with green substances that may be intermixed with it, and immediately stow it in a place, as much confined from air as possible, and where it must necessarily become heated so as to smoke when disturbed, and let it remain thus several weeks before threshing;—gather the other in the same manner, let it be thoroughly dried, after which, place it under cover and thresh it immediately. In pursuing the above process, you will find in the former instance, the wheat produced will almost infallibly prove to be smutty, while in the latter it shall be totally free from smut.

The above simply exhibits the cause and the preventative, which I have proposed to discover. But it may be important also to show a remedy for injured wheat, that has already become partially smutty, and which from necessity is to be used for seed. Various prescriptions have been followed to effect this by different agriculturists; some of which have sometimes proved effectual, and at other times not so. The method that I should prescribe, similar to what is generally used, is as follows: First, wash your wheat in clear water thoroughly and repeatedly, until the last water that you apply shall come from it as pure as when first poured upon it. In many places, where the soil is light and warm, seed washed as above will be sufficiently prepared, but to have it more sure in all places, a further process is necessary. Therefore, after washing as above, take three quarts of good lime, or six quarts of ashes, with which make a lie, in which put the wheat, frequently stirring it till it sprouts, or until you can rub off the outer hull between the thumb and finger, and immediately sow it. This process will be effectual, and no danger will accrue from it.

Many farmers complain that they have found, by experience, washing seed, both with and without, liming to prove ineffectual. I am confident that they must attribute their ill success to their not thoroughly performing the operation. A partial washing is much worse than none. By this the smutty kernel becomes dissolved in the water, and the particles thereof gather again on the hollow part of the kernel, the place of germination, and there adhere, unless by repeated washing they are displaced. The product of such seed must necessarily become smutty.

JOHN BICKNELL.
Buckfield, (Me.) July 1, 1819.
N. B. To render seed wheat perfectly pure and sound, it is important that it should be thoroughly dried, and threshed early and put up in small bundles, when gathered. Much bad grain arises from its too long continuance on the sheaves.

MORGAN.—The following note which appears in the Baltimore American of Friday, goes to confirm the account given a few days since in the New-York Evening Post.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American.
Gentlemen:—Having seen an article in your paper of this morning, taken from the New York Evening Post, regarding a person named Morgan, discovered in Asia. I have taken the liberty, thinking it might be interesting to many in this country, of stating that I knew this person. I was in Smyrna, when he arrived in that port, and the description given in the Post, is certainly that of the same man. I saw him for the last time in September, 1827, begging his bread in the streets of Smyrna. He related his story thus: that he had dreamed in America that he must go to Turkey, and become Mahometan; in consequence of which he took passage in the brig Herald, of Duxbury, Capt. Waterman, and sailed from Boston, paying \$100 for his passage. The captain told me that he scarcely conversed with him on the passage, and appeared somewhat deranged; but he knew nothing of his intention of becoming a Turk, nor did he mention it to any person till after he was made Mahometan.

FATAL CRUELTY.—The Goshen, N. Y. Patriot mentions that a colored man, belonging to Mr. Nehemiah Finn, of the town of Warwick, put a period to his life on the 11th instant by hanging himself with a leather strap. He had been frequently heard to say that he wondered how it felt for a person to hang himself; and it is supposed that it was rather to gratify his curiosity than to put an end to himself, that he made the attempt, as he had been remarkably cheerful and in good spirits during the former part of the day.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—According to the late surveys of the boundary between the United States and Canada, about one thousand rivers empty themselves into this enormous inland sea. It is estimated that an elevation of nine feet of the waters of the lake, would overflow into the sources

of the Mississippi instead of running in their present direction. An earthquake, such as was experienced in Chili in 1822, might be attended with tremendous consequences to that region of country.

GALLANT EVENT.—From a report addressed to the French Minister of Marine by Admiral de Rigny, it appears, that the French armed Corvette, La Improvisa, with a crew of 35 men, took a Greek pirate brig upon the coast of Syria, having on board a crew of 66 men. Two of the captured crew jumped overboard, and swam ashore and informed their confederates. The same evening two large blistics carrying 60 or 70 men each, approached in a furious manner to attack the French vessel, and finally succeeded, in boarding the brig by the bowsprit, after a bold and resolute resistance. Nine of the French, were killed and the commander, Lt. Bisson, seriously wounded. Disentangling himself from the pirates he rushed to the powder room, and after directing such of his crew as still survived to jump into the sea, he set fire to the magazine, and blew himself up. [This was done in pursuance of a previous agreement with the pilot Tremontin, that the survivor, should blow up the vessel, in case of its being taken.] The next morning showed lying on the beach, the bodies of 3 Frenchmen and 70 Greeks. The pilot was thrown on shore in a senseless state, with a foot shattered and otherwise much injured, he finally recovered. The King of France, has since made him Knight of the Legion of honor.

Greenfield Gazette.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, by Rev. George Bates, Mr. Hiram A. Pitts, of Fairfield, to Miss Lenora P. Horsley, of Livermore.
In Turner, by Rev. Robert Hays, Capt. Job Young to Mrs. Tabitha Russell, daughter of the late Rev. John Strickland, of Andover.

DIED.

In Methuen, Mr. John Merrill, aged 76. Mr. M. was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the little band of Provincials, consisting of Capt. Davis (his townsman) and nine others, who remained in the entrenchment till they were surrounded by British soldiers; the knot of his handkerchief round his neck, was perforated by a musket ball. Mr. Henry Gardner, lately deceased at Charleston, in his 94th year, was with Paul Jones in the Revolutionary contest, and at the age of 78, at the commencement of the late war, entered the navy as a sail maker. He was born in Rhode Island.

In Livermore, very suddenly, Mrs. Jerusha Record, consort of Mr. Isaac Record, aged 45 years. She has generally enjoyed good health, and on the day of her death spent the afternoon at one of her neighbor's on a visit, and returned home early in the evening, without complaining of being unwell, and expired in an apoplectic fit about ten o'clock. She has had seventeen children, five of whom were stillborn, or died when quite young; and seven only are now living to mourn the loss of a fond and affectionate mother. She was a member of the first Baptist Church in Livermore. Her funeral was at the meeting house, and an interesting sermon preached on the occasion by Elder Adams, of Jay, from a text in II. Corinthians v. chapter 20th verse. The numerous audience which attended may be well considered as a strong mark of respect for the preacher, the afflicted family and the deceased. Surely this sudden and unexpected dispensation of Providence ought to be a striking lesson to the living, be ye also ready.

[COMMUNICATED.]

April 27.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;
Equal to Swaim's or any other, AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER, FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.
Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.
For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

DUMKRIE'S HIGHLY APPROVED EYE WATER.
THIS safe and powerful wash for sore or inflamed Eyes, stands pre-eminent among the multitude of ordinary preparations for this purpose. The most obstinate as well as the more slight inflammations of that delicate organ, yield to this highly approved Eye water, which will lance and restore the tone of the diseased parts. On recent sore eyes the effect is highly salutary. In cases of years standing, the most unexpected relief has been received, after other applications of inferior efficacy had failed. Weakness, soreness, and other complaints of the Eyes, proceeding from colds, have been permanently removed. Those who use it pronounce it to be the best preparation for these complaints they ever met with, especially in obstinate cases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Also,
The celebrated Cambrin Tooth Ache Pills, which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found to be one of the best remedies known for this painful complaint. Price 50 cents a box.
Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KIMBER and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover street, Boston, and sold wholesale and retail, by A. A. LARKIN, at the Oxford Bookstore, by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicines prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)
None genuine unless signed T. KIMBER, on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.
May 1.

MORE LEGHORNS.

G. C. LYFORD
HAS just received one Case more first Quality LEGHORNS, which, together with those before on hand, comprise the Largest and Best assortment ever offered in Portland.

He has now on hand about 150 Bolivians and 75 Bonnets, costing more than 1000 Dollars.

G. C. LYFORD,
having had five years experience in the Leghorn trade, flatters himself that he is better acquainted with the business than most others—and can buy as cheap, and will sell as low as any other person in this place, or elsewhere. Ladies in want of the above article will do well to call before purchasing.
Also, On hand, lots of ninepenny Sheetings, Shilling Calicoes, ninepenny Copper-plates, and Shilling Dimities, together with a great variety of other Cheap GOODS.
No. 4, Boyd's Buildings, Middle-St. Portland.
May 1, 1828. 6w 1

NEW GOODS.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of FLOOR and STAIR CARPETINGS; Hearth Rugs; 12-4 Marseilles Quills; grass bleached Irish Linens; Long Lawn; Merino Bombazine; Broad Calico; Cassimeres; Vestings; Drillings; Nankin; Woolenets; Calicoes; Ginghams; Cambric Muslins, together with Woolen, Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods, suitable for the season. Also, 1 case elegant Bolivar Hats. The above Goods were selected with great care, and will be sold Cheap for Cash, by
JOSEPH HARROD,
Portland, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. Greenwood.
NOTICE is hereby given, to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands, in the town of Greenwood, lying in the north part of said town, formerly known by the name of Raymond's grant, and in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bill committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town, to collect, for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz:—

No. of Lots.	No. of Ranges.	Value.	County tax.	State, Town and County tax.
3	1	100	45	1 77
5	4	100	45	1 77
7	8	100	45	1 77
2	5	100	45	1 77
7	5	80	38	1 61
8	5	100	45	3 40
5	6	100	45	1 77
7	6	100	45	1 77
2	7	100	45	1 77
6	8	100	45	1 77
12	9	75	33	3 90

And unless said taxes, and all necessary intervening charges, are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday, the first day of September next, so much of said land, as will discharge the same, will then be sold at public auction, at the store of Enoch Cordwell, in said town of Greenwood, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon.
JOHN SMALL, Collector.
Greenwood, March 25, 1828.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT, in which all the proper names, and many other words are accented, to lead to a correct pronunciation. Above 30,000 copies of this work have already been called for, and it has exerted a very powerful influence in exciting attention to the subject of correct pronunciation, and establishing habits of correct speaking. Well printed from stereotype plates, on good paper.

In numerous towns, the School Committees have given particular directions for the introduction of the Pronouncing Testament; and the attaching of Walker's pronunciation to the work, will undoubtedly render the Testament a more universal companion in schools. Early habits of pronunciation are difficult to be changed, which renders it important to acquire those habits which are correct. The Spelling Books which are now fast coming into use are founded on the principles of Mr. Walker; and it cannot fail to be beneficial to have reading lessons marked agreeably to the same principles.

*The Pronouncing Testament has been recommended by numerous instructors and other literary persons, from which the following are selected:
From the Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Pautucket, R.I. Messrs. Lincoln & Edmunds.

I have examined your "Pronouncing Testament." Mr. Alger certainly deserves great credit for his device, and for his wise and profitable application of Walker's rules of Orthography to this every day book; and if he carries his plan through the whole of the Scriptures, he will do a great service to the Christian, as well as literary public.
From the Rector of Christ Church to Mr. Alger, Boston, Feb. 12, 1823.

Dear Sir,
I have examined with much satisfaction your "Pronouncing Testament." The plan is, in my opinion, judicious and well executed; and will, I am persuaded, greatly facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation of Scripture names. I am happy to learn from your note at the end of the volume, that the whole Bible is shortly to be published on a similar plan. That your useful labors may be amply rewarded, and crowned with abundant success, is the sincere wish of, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,
A. EATON.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two runs of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.
PHINEAS HOWARD,
Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4m 1

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! NEW STORE: NEW SPRING GOODS.

LYMAN & POOR,
HAVE formed a connexion in business, and have taken the Store, No. 6, Boyd's Buildings, (2 doors below the Bank of Portland,) where they have received an entire new stock of European, French, India and American

Dry Goods,

which are offered at better bargains than has ever been sold in Portland—consisting in part of
700 yds Light Calicoes 12 1-2 cts per yd;
1100 yds do and dark do 15 do do;
1237 yds do do do 1s do do;
756 yds do do do 20 do do do;
2705 yds do Prints from 22 to 33 cts do;
673 yds Fine Bleac'd Shirts from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do;
937 yds do Sheetings from 15 to 25 do do;
1050 yds Stout Brown Shirts 10 cts do;
1391 yds do Sheetings (38 inches) 12 1-2 cts do;
700 yds Checks and Ginghams from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do;
532 yds Checks (Blue & White,) 15 cts do;
25 ps 4 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics from 25 to 44 cts per yd;
15 ps 4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins from 30 to 75 cts do;
15 ps 4 4 Fig'd & Plain Book Muslin from 25 to 92 cts do;
10 ps Plaid & Corded Cambrics 6 4 wide from 24 6d to 3s do;

—ALSO—
White Worsted Mantles from 6s 9d to 9s 9d;
Red do do from 7s to 10s 6d;
Col'd Cape Shawls from \$2.00 to 4.25;
Elegant Brocade Shawls \$3.25;
Narrow Black Bombazine for Mantles, cheap;
Col'd Cambrics for Bonnets, from 1s to 30 cts per yard;
Blk and col'd Canton Crapes; Pongees for Dresses 46 cts per yd; Elegant Stripe Battiste for Ladies' Dresses, 40 cts per yd; Blk satin Levantine, French, do; India twill'd Silks, from 3s 6d to 6s per yd; Blk Sarsnetts 3s, Green, do; col'd Florence Silks; Elegant blk Silk Vestings, super London do; Valencia and Common do, cheap; blk Silk Hdkfs; Bandanna and Flag Hdkfs; Cotton Flags 9d, White Pocket Hdkfs, from 1s to 2s; a great assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin, very low; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnets, Belt and Cap Ribbons; Parasols; 2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas from 5s 6d to 10s; 1 Case Silk Umbrellas from 12s to 21s.

—ALSO—
A fine assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, claret and mix'd

BROADCLOTHS;
very cheap; blue, black, drab, brown and mix'd CASSIMERES; blue and mix'd Satinets, Woolenets and Drillings; Striped Jeans and Berries; Worsted Satin for Gentlemen's Summer Coats; blue and yellow Nankeens; white Jeans, &c. &c. &c.
Those who purchase with Cash, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the above Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold extremely low.

WANTED,
As above, 5000 YDS good TOW CLOTH in exchange for goods.
Portland, April 24, 1828. 6w 1 200

VERY CHEAP GOODS!

A GREAT MANY VERY CHEAP GOODS

HAVE just been received, and are going off rapidly, at No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle-street, Portland—AMONG WHICH ARE—
A very handsome assortment of light and dark Prints, at 1s per yard;
Handsome Style of Plaid Prints at 20 cts per yard;
Best Brown Sheetings, 38 inches wide, at 12 1-2 cts per yard;
Good 5 4 Bleached Sheetings, at 20 cts per yard;
Super quality of Bedtickings, at 1s per yard;
Black Canton Crapes, at 25 cts per yard;
White Muslin Dresses, at 4.00 pr pattern;
Plain Jaconett Muslins for dresses, at 7s 6d and 9s;
White Muslin for Cravats, at 25 cts per yard;
Dimities 7 8 wide, at 1s pr yard;
Light Kid Gloves, at 12 1-2 cts pr pair;
Boxes Cotton Balls, at 1s pr box;
Touching Pongees, at 48 & 50 cts pr yard;
Bleach'd Shirts, at 12 1-2 cts; Brown, do. at 10 cts;

—ALSO—
A very handsome assortment of Black, Blue and Mixt
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
Which are selling at equally low prices for Cash. Purchasers from the country will do well to call.
Portland, April 20, 1828. 3w 1 200

Fresh Goods,

VERY CHEAP.
HENRY POOR,
HAS just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British,

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirts 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 2s pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battistes for 25 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton, Prest and Italian Crapes; lots of Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Merino Shawls very cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—
A great Stock of fresh

BROADCLOTHS,

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of good Bargains; Cassimeres; Satinets; Derries; Jeans; Drillings; Granddrills; Lastings; Nankines; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirts; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

WANTERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c. &c.
Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

SOCIETY NOTICE.

THE members of the Universalist Society, of Paris and Norway, and all others, who are friendly to liberal christianity, are requested to meet at the meeting house in this village, on Saturday the 10th inst. at four o'clock P. M. for the purpose of transacting the pecuniary concerns of the Society. By order of the Committee,
I. BARTLETT, Clerk.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, whose Accounts and Notes have been of one year's standing and upwards, are now reminded in a particular manner, that they must be paid immediately.
S. & A. MULLETT,
Norway Village, May 2, 1828. 3w 1

BARGAINS.—BARGAINS.—

SAMUEL CUTLER,

Next door above Bank of Portland, Middle-street, Portland,

Spring Goods,

VERY CHEAP—AMONG WHICH ARE
400 yds Calicoes fast colors at 11
2000 yds do elegant from 20 cts to 2s
945 yds Cotton, yard wide, excellent, 12 1-2 cts
300 yds do do do 11 cts;
479 yds do 3 4 do 10 cts;
600 yds Checks and Ginghams, 12 1-2 cts;
700 yds Bed Tick from 20 cts to 2s
350 yds superior 4 4 bleach'd Cotton, 1s
30 ps superior 4 4 Irish Linens;
20 ps 4 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics;
20 ps 4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins;
15 ps Fig'd Corded and Plaid Cambrics;
25 ps plain and Plaid Battistes;
25 ps Battiste & English Ginghams;
50 ps Thread and Bobbinet Laces;
20 ps Patch Furnitures;
20 ps Silks from 3s to 6 1/2 9 per yd;
50 ps Thin Goods for men and boys wear.

—ALSO—

Nankin and Canton Crapes; Italian and Press'd Crapes; Pongees; Vestings; color'd Cambrics; Bonnet Cambrics; Buttons; Tape; Pins; Needles; Cards; Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs; White and Colored Cravats; men's and women's Hose and Gloves; Cotton; Valencia and Merino Shawls; Silk Fancy Work Baskets; Boxes Cotton Balls, &c.

—ALSO—

1 Case elegant
Woolen Bonnets,
of a beautiful color, and well manufactured, cheap; handsome Ribbons.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine—and any article not proving as good as recommended, may be returned.
Portland, April 15, 1828. 199

SCHOOL TICKETS,

OR Rewards of Merit, in a great variety for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.
April 21.

